NOTES ON HIS LITERARY CAREER. PART OF THE BRITISH EX-PREMIER'S WEITINGS IS-SUED IN POPULAR FORM-THE STAMP OF AN ORIGINAL AND VIGOROUS INTELLECT APPARENT

IN ALL-DEFECTS OF STYLE. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, March 1 .- Two little square volumes in yellow-brown muslin covers have been published by Mr. Murray, bearing on the back in big letters this strange title, "Gladstone's Gleanings," In size, in form, in print and in their general appearance of sacrificing everything to cheapness (they are priced half-a-crown apiece) they closely resemble the Tauchnitz series. It has been noticed of late that Mr. Gladstone has fallen into the habit of sending his communications for the press first to a halfpenny evening paper. Unfriendly observers comment on this as indicating his downward progress to Democracy. It has been said of him that he yearly shows a more marked tendency to appeal from the upper classes, who criticise him, to the lower, who worship him. Not unnatural, if true. I don't know that it is true, but it is certain that in looking about for a seat in the next Parliament, he has abandoned England, where admiration for his genius is tempered by occasional discontent with the use he makes of it, and has betaken himself to Scotland, where he is still the idol of every electoral temple. He is to stand for Midlothian, a county where the Tory Duke of Buccleuch has been supposed to be all powerful, and where one or two Liberals of some position are known to be hostile to Mr. Gladstone. When the local managers were consulted by the Liberal whips about a candidate, they replied, " We want a young man, the less known the better," and so they took Mr. Gladstone. He is certainly one of the youngest men in England, for though in his seventieth year, there are few who could hold their own against him in a trial of either physical or mental endurance. As to being unknown, he is unknown personally to most of the Midlothian electorate, and wholly a stranger to local disputes; which answers the definition sufficiently. People who know to what lengths Mr. Gladstone carries his reverence for aristocracy are surprised that he should beard the Duke of Buccleuch in his den. But the Duke, after long opposing Lord Beaconsfield as leader of his party, has finally given in his allegi ance, and there are said to be reasons why Mr. Gladstone is displeased with the reconciliation. Moreover, if he cannot be friends with a Duke it is something to be an enemy, and there are other more solid and satisfactory reasons for his decision to contest Midlothian-among them the political sympathies of which traces are

to be found in these "Gleanings," Such a catchpenny title as that which appears on the covers of these books might pass for another example of Mr. Gladstone's recent habit of appealing to the widest and newest social strata. trick of alliteration is an easy one. If it is to be im-Itated, we may hear presently of a collection of po-litical harangues entitled "Dizzy's Devices," or of more melancholy maunderings in metre as "Tupper's Tribulations." But this jingle may be only a publisher's peculiarity, or even a bit of bookbinders' blundering. The title-page gives us "Gleanings of Past Years, 1843-78." The first volume is political. More than half of it is occupied with an address on the Death of the Prince Consort, and with three reviews of his Life. Then come articles on the County Franchise, and the volume is completed by the famous paper on "Kin Beyond Sea," contributed to The North American Review. This last is republished as it originally appeared, only "with one or two notes, and a few corrections, of which a part were sent to The Review, but arrived too late." Mr. Gladstone has not even corrected his odd blunder in illustrating the personal irresponsibility of the Sovereign in England by the remark that he can no more be assailed than at chess the king can be put in check. This affords decisive evidence that there is one form of mental activity to which Mr. Gladstone is a stranger. He has never played the game to which he rashly refers. Nor does he pay much attention to the many attacks which this paper-of which the substance was reprinted here in almost every important journal, with elaborate comments thereon-brought upon him. One reply he does make. He had said that "the struggle with the South for the first time and definitely decided that to the Union, through its Federal organization, and not to the State Governments, were reserved all the questions not decided and disposed of by the express provisions of the Constitution itself." He

"This is a proposition of great importance in a portion of what we 'seem to perceive' in the progress of the American Constitution. It expresses an opinion formed by me upon an examination of the original documents, and with some attention to the history, which I have always considered, and have often recommended to others, as one of the most fruitful studies of modern politics. This is not the proper occasion to develop its grounds; but I may say that I am not at all disposed to surrender it in deference to one or two rather contemptuous

As to which, I will only remark that if Mr. Gladstone had in mind, when he first stated his proposition, the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, he adopted an odd phraseology. That he is capable of maintaining that or any other proposition with infinite ingenuity, nobody will doubt. But people will be curious to know to what he refers as "original decuments," and how he would develop the grounds of the view he has put forward. Perhaps Mr. Thorndike Rice will give his attention to the matter, and persuade Mr. Gladstone to write another article for his excellent review with the American Constitu-

tion for a subject. The second of these two volumes is devoted to "Personal and Literary" essays, and is of much less interest than the first. Mr. Gladstone has neither the gift of easy narrative, nor that critical insight and method without which all purely literary disenssion becomes a vain beating of the air. He makes many acute and some fanciful observations in dealing with literary subjects. He is often forcible, often suggestive. His knowledge ranges over a wide field. On whatever he writes, there is the stamp of an original and vigorous intellect, and there are abundant marks of conscientious effort. Yet when all is said, when you have faithfully followed him along his rather devious and difficult path, you seldom emerge into any clearer light. At times, he shows himself sensible of his own deficiencies. In a Quarterly Review article (October, 1859) on Tennyson, Mr. Gladstone's dislike to "Maud" took the form of a homily against war, at once commonplace and out of place. He now says in a note that "a feeling which had reference to the growth of the war spirit in the outer world at the date of this article dislocated my frame of mind and disabled me from dealing even tolerably with the work as a work of imagination." And he proceeds to criticise his own criticism at some length with frankness, and with a clearer view than might be expected of his former shortcomings. The frankness is honorable to him-so honorable that it might be ungracious to commend to him, save for future use, the passage of Shaftesbury's Advice to an Author, wherein the essayist warns his pupil that the reader is seldom entertained by the sight of an author taking his physic in public.

This article is now twenty years old. It may or may not have been acknowledged by Mr. Gladstone at the time as his; or privately known to be his in those circles where literary gossip passes from lip to lip, with a certain security against unauthorized printing. There are still such circles, though they are perhaps narrower, and of more difficult enjournals. But it is much less than twenty years give his assistance. For Paul Veronèse, Countre has great reverence, which is natural in the man who painted the Mr. Cladstone wait of Lession's Lession and Lession's Lession and Lession since Mr. Gladstone said of Lessing's Laocoon that it had given him a new conception of the meaning of the word criticism. He said it, if I mistake not, Philimore's translation (1874), which is dedicated to Mr. Gladstone. The book bears on its title-page Lewes's statement that Macaulay told him that the reading of the Lacton formed an epoch in his mental history, and that he learned more from it than he had ever learned elsewhere. Mr. Gladstone's ment of color which belongs to Titlah, but his range is wider, and in all that constitutes a great painter he was "wonderfully endowed." The difference between time strikes the eye and astonishes one; with Veronese, "It is what it ought to be, sufficient for representation and modest enough not to distract." Continue devotes a brief chapter to his "dear and venerated master," Autoine Jean Gros, whose words, he says, still sound in his ears: "Ahl Conture, if you were only older, we could crush these abominable romancers." about the time of the publication of Sir Robert

acknowledgment did not go to that extent, but may well enough have been suggested by Macaulay's. In his article on Macaulay he gives a stronger version than Lewes's, alleging that the brilliant historian said frankly of himself that a criticism like that of Lessing's in his Laocoon, or of Goethe on Hamlet, filled him with wonder and despair. This Macaulay article (Quarterly Review, July, 1876) was known at the time to be Mr. Gladstone's, and made no little noise. It is now reprinted; its most astonishing passages still unmodified. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone has made it a matter of conscience to reproduce all his essays, with but slight changes, the nature of which he carefully defines in his short preface. Wherever, as in the Mand case, a change of opinion is expressed, the text remains, and the

antidote is supplied at the bottom of the page. The one thing for which no antidote can be prescribed is Mr. Gladstone's style. That is immedicable. There are those, says Pascal, who speak well, but who do not write well. Mr. Gladstone is of that number. Pascal himself, one of the great masters of style, accounts for it by the suggestion that it is the place, the company, which kindle the orator, and draw from his mind more than can be found there without that heat and excitement. But it is not heat which is ever wanting to Mr. Gladstone. Never was there a man more in earnest, about great things and small. It is the excess of earnestness which betrays him; and the excess of conscientiousness. Like Bentham, he cannot be satisfied to let a sentence pass till he has crowded into it every qualification of the main thought which suggests itself to his own mind. Coleridge said of Junius that Horne Tooke and a long sentence seem the only two antagonists that were too much for him. Mr. Gladstone's sentences are often long and ill-handled; often full of a confused grittiness that sets one's teeth on edge. It is an effort to read him when he is at his best; when he is at his worst, it is impossible. Nearly all the value of his literary work is either technical, as in his Homer and the "Javentus Mundi," where he is on his own ground, or autobiographical. But when he writes on politics, whether he writes well or ill, he must be read, for he is not only the first of living English statesmen, but he is almost the only one who despises the empirical method and treats politics as a science,

LITERARY NOTES.

The sixth volume of Kinglake's "History of the Invasion of the Crimea," baving the sub-title "Winter Troubles." is in preparation at Blackwood & George Barrett Smith, an English gentleman

who, among other works, has written a Life of Shelley and a volume called "Poets and Novelists," will seen publish a Life of Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone has con tributed to the May number of The Nineteenth Century an article on "Probability as a Guide of Conduct."

Helène von Rakowitza, the friend of Lassaile, the Socialist, and whose memoirs are now print ing in a Vienna newspaper, says in one of the ch that, although she has had four husbands, her heart has always been the property of the "great father of Gernan Socialism." Comic journals in Vienna find in her nemoirs suggestions for many caricatures.

A new edition of Maurice Thompson's Witchery of Archery," to which has been added a chap ter on English archery and the rules and usages which obtain in England, is nearly ready at Charles Scribner's Sons'. The same firm are collecting into a small volume with the title "Old Creole Days," George W. Cable's studies of lite in the French quarter of New-Orleans, originally published in Scribner's Monthly.

Froude's "Cæsar" will be ready at Charles Scribner's Sons' next week. It is noted as an interestbiographer of Cæsar after having said in one of his "Short Studies" that "in no language, ancient or modern, is there any adequate biography of him." So long ago as that Mr. Fronde further said: "In recorded history no single man (perhaps with the exception of Mahomet) has produced effects so vast and enhancing as Julius Cæsar."

Houghton, Cæsar." ing circumstance that Mr. Froude should become the

Houghton, Osgood & Co. will have ready to-day five volumes each of their new editions of 'Dickens" and the Waverley Novels. The Dickens volumes will be "Nichoias Nickleby" (2), "Bleak House" (2) and "A Tale of Two Cities" (1). The Waverleys will be "The Betrothed," "Fair Maid of Perth," "The Surgeon's Daughter," "Peveril of the Peak" and "Waverley." This house will also have ready to-day the fourth edition of John C. Hamilton's "History of the Republic of the United States of America, as traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and of his Contemporaries" consisting of seven octayo his Contemporaries," consisting of seven octave volumes to which have been added many heliotype portraits.

The managers of the American Bible Society announce that hereafter they will not rely upon auxiliary societies alone to secure a sale of their publications, but will resort to the channels of trade, making it for the interest of dealers to sell the society's Bibles and Testaments by offering them a discount of 10 per "This is a proposition of great importance in a disputed subject matter; and consequently I have not announced it in a dogmatic manner, but as a ford the public a deal of satisfaction in its ability not announced it in a dogmatic manner, but as a Inns to secure at the usual places where cooks are some Bibles and Testaments having the imprint of this se-ciety, which has long been accepted as a guarantee of accurate text and good bookmahing. A very service-able Bible is now sold by the society for 25 cents, and a good copy of the New Testament for 5 cents.

An illustrated quarto edition of Paul H. Hayne's complete poetical works will be published during the year, and the poet is said now to be busily engaged in arranging and revising them. The edition will include his "Poems" (1854); "Sonnets and other Poems" (1856); "Avolio, a Legend of the Island of Cos. with Poems, Lyrical, Miscellaneous and Dramatie" (1860); "Legends and Lyrica" (1872); "The Mountain of the Lovers, with Poems of Nature and Tradition" (1875); besides the poems he has writ-ten since 1875, and which he may decide to preserve in ten since 1870, and which he may declude to preserve in book form. Portaits on steel and wood, and engravings from original designs by well-known artists, will accom-pany the volume. Sales are made only by subscription, and it is the purpose to make the work a memorial or the completion by the poet of his fiftieth year on January 1, 1880. Subscriptions are received by Colonel John G. James, of Austin, Texas.

Permission having been asked from the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square, London, to erect a statue of Lord Byron in St. James-st., it was refused on the ground that Lord Byron wrote immoral poetry. This leads The Examiner to express its rightconsindignation in the following words: "The late proceedings of the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square, make it very clear that parrow-minded and fanatical intolerance has not been cradicated from what the ordinary British tradesman is pleased to call his mind. Need we say that had Lord Byron been the dullest peer that ever enumerated verbose distribes in the House of Lords, instead of being only one of the greatest poets of any age, he would have been considered worthy of a statue; but in this case British shopkeepers' intolerance actually triumphed over their habitmal flunkeydom, and in spite of the poet being a lord, he is considered not to have reached the standard of moral excellence hald down by the sapient vestry."

Scribner for June will contain the first instalment of the Madame Bonaparte letters, of which full mention was made in this paper a fortnight ago. Mr. Russell Sturgis will have an article on the art features of the Paris Exhibition with mileteen illustrations of buildings and pictures, including a representa-tion of Mr. Vedder's "Young Marsyas," one of the two pictures by him which led to the recent controversy with L' Art. The second of the Brazil papers, under the title, "The Mediterranean of America," will treat of the Lower Amazons. Professor Boyesen has written on the University of Berlin. This number will contain the first of a series of authorized articles on the inventions of Mr. Edison. Clarence C. Buel contributes an illustrated Mr. Edison. Carence C. Buck contributes an hinstrated paper on the explorations that have been made on the Isthmus of Panatua for a ship canal, and gives an account of the eight or nine different rouses from which the Paris Congress of May 15 will select one. George S. Merriam has written on Matthew Arnold's poetry. There will be a paper giving practical surgestions for the planting of inwastic country. Br. Holland writes on "Southern Civilization."

Couture's "Conversations on Art" will be ready at G. P. Putnam's Sons' within a week. In one of his chapters, Couture protests against the right of critics to judge an artist's work. They are at liberty, he says, like the rest of the world, to say that they like or do not like an artist's pictures, but to give advice, to take, as it were, the brush of the painter and direct it, to talk of the chiaroscuro of style, of color, of drawing, this "is not to be borne." They know nothing, he says, of the work and use only " the words of the trade, like apes." His advice is to choose a subject which would not trouble those who are at work, and if diffenity should be found in fluding one, he kinuty offers to tire " Remans of the Decadence." If Veronèse is not the greatest colorist, " he is certainly the greatest of painters." He has not the biga quality nor the portical senti ment of color which belongs to Titian, but his range is

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

A NEW ELECTRIC CANDLE.-A new electric candle has been brought out in San Francisco which is said to be an improvement upon both the Jablochkoff and Werdemann candles. The Jablochkoff candle consists of two upright sticks of carbon, separated by an insulator, at the apex of which the current of electricity passes from one stick to the other, thus forming an arch and igniting both carbons. The trouble with this candle is that it flickers badly, and on being extinguished cannot be relighted unless the carbons are connected for an instant with a conductor, and the circuit reëstabtished. The Werdemann candle consists of a single upright stick of carbon, held firmly between two metal jaws, which form an arch for the passage of the electric current. The carbon is attached by means of little pulleys with small weights, which keep it constantly in the arch, and as it burns out raise it. Therefore when the electric current is shut off with a local switch no other candle in the circuit is affected, and the carbon may be relighted by turning on the current again. The may be relighted by turning on the current again. We werdemann candle is defective in that the effect of the weights is fifful. When, for, instance, the lighted carbon burns down to a point the pressure of the weights breaks it of; the jerk that follows dims the light until the carbon gradually burns down again, when the operation is repeated. The new arrangement is constructed on the principle of this latter candle, but substitutes an automatic spring for the weights. This spring presses constantly upon the carbon, but so lightly that it does not break the noint off.

Brorsen's Comet.-This periodical comet passed its perphelion on March 31, and will be at its nearest approach to the earth to day (May 10), when its distance will be about 63,000,000 of miles. The comet, which can only be seen with a telescope, is now passing into the constellation of the Great Bear, its position on the 10th being R. A. 7 hrs. 55 min. 44 sec., N. D. 65°, 26°.3, and on the 12th inst., R. A. 8 hrs. 30 min. 12 sec., N. D. 65° 26°.5, Professor C. A. Young, of Princeton has recently shown that the spectrum of this comet no conger stands out as exceptional but agrees with that of they comets. ther comets. Fossil Remains in London.—An interesting

cal discovery has just been made in the heart of London. In making the excavations at Charing-cross for Messrs. Drummond's new bank, the workmen, at depths varying from fifteen to thirty feet, came upon the fossil remains of several extinct animals. They include elephant tusks and molers (probably the mammoth Elephas primigenius, teeth and numerous bones of the gigantic extinct ox (Bos primigenius), a portion of what appears to be the horn of the great extinct Irish deer (Megaceros Hibernieus), along with other remains of ruminating animals not yet identified. remains are those of herbivorous quadrupeds, but there ameng them no bone or tooth of hippopotamus or rhinoceros, though these huge beasts are known, from discoveries made at Brentford, Crayford, and other localifies in the Thames Valley, to have been in times canties in the Traines Valley, to have been in times long gone by the companions of the Thames Valley mamnotis. The specimen in this collection which has specially attracted the attention of gentlemen learned in the study of fessil ceteology is the terminal point of an elephant tusk, nanonally sharp at the point and highly polished, and from the surface of which a very thin skin of ivory peels off, exposing a strongly and regularly longitudinally chanciled surface beneath.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION .- E. Bing, of Riga, has experimented with different materials; wadding, raw flax, hemp, the waste from silk, wool and cotton spinnings as well as sponge, and finally wood dust as found in any cabinet-maker's shop. They were saturated with various fluids, viz., oils, fresh and in a gummy state; turpentine, petroleum, various varnishes, &c. All the florous materials took fire when saturated with any of these oils or with mixtures of the same. Sponge and wood dust, on the contrary, proved o be entirely harmiess. Combustion ensues most rapidly with 17gr. of wadding and 67gr. of a strong oil varnish, in 34 minutes; while 200gr. of washed cotton warnish, in 34 minutes; while 2002r, or washed cotton waste, of which a portion was saturated with 750gr, of strong oil varnish and the remainder wrapped about it, required almost 14 heurs. These materials were placed in a well-sheltered spot, and subjected to a heat of from 18° to 4° (C.) Silk did not flame up, but slowly charred.

AN OPEN POLAR SEA .- Mr. M. O. Pavy, who has given much study to Arctic affairs, and is an ardent believer in the accessibility of the North Pole, recently aid his views before the St. Louis Academy of Sciences Mr. Pavy thought Captain Howgate's plans the best for reaching the Pole should the projected expelition in the "Jeannette" fail. He further suggested taking a passage around to the west of Behring's Straits. His readings of Frangel, Edenstorm and other well-known Russian authorities led him to believe in the open Polar Sea and to doubt the existence of the muchtalked of Poleocystic Sea. The testimony of Captain Hail and Captain Tyson confirmed this theory. Com-Hail and Captain Tyson confirmed this theory. Com-modore Maury and Captain Silas Bent and others were also believers in it. Mr. Pavy said that there was also a tradition on the coast of Siberia of a populated land away to the north, and that the people from this ice-girt region, when they landed on the Siberian coast, complained of chiliness, saying their own country was much warmer. This tradition intensified Mr. Pavy's be-lef in the open Polar Sea. His idea was that the Pole was surrounded by a sea and this again girded by a circle of ice, which had so far been found impenetrable

SOUTH AMERICAN ARROW POISON .- At the ast meeting of the Boston Microscopical Society Dr. A. N. Blodgett read an interesting paper on curare, the South American acrow poison, which is now used to render lower animals unconscious during surgical operations. It has been found, Dr. Blodgett asserted, that curare produces insensibility without interfering with the functions essential to life, and supplies a need that the medical profession have long feit, in that it does not require watching when ad ministered, as do ether and caloroform. The exact derivation of curare does not seem to be definitely known, vation of curare does not seem to be definitely known, but it is said to be prepared by scraping the young bark of two plants belonging to the same species as that from which strychnine and cocculus indicus are derived. The bark it exhausted it water, mixed with other vegetable substances, and evaporated till it forms a thick paste. It is much more energetic in its action on some classes of animals than on others. Buds are more profoundly affected than quadrupeds, and reptiles are poissone for a much longer time than burds. It is generally administered hypodermically, in exceedingly minute doses.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

At Eversley, near London, where Charles Kingsley labored so long and well, a chapel for Metho-dist worship has recently been opened. It is said to have cost the Presbyterian

Board of Foreign Missions only about 44 per cent to receive and expend last year its income of \$450,000. The Rev. Dr. Gans, of Baltimore, who re-

ently left the Reformed Church to become a Roman Catholic, does not intend, it is said, to betome a priest. It is proposed that a statue of the late Dr. Nelson be erected on the grounds of the seminary at Wyoming, Penn., and a committee to secure funds for

the purpose has just been appointed, with Governor Hoyt as chairman. The annual report of the Scottish Reformation Society contains those words of warning and regret: "It shall be written for generations to come that one of the darkest years which Scotland has ever passed

through has been the year when her reformation from Popery was formulty reversed by the reëstabilishment of the old Popish hierarchy in her land." The recent gift of \$136,000 to the Rochester Theological Seminary has been increased by means of several donations from persons in this city to \$150. 000. The late Dr. Buckland, of the seminary, left a library of about 2,000 volumes, including a valuable collection of books on church history. John H. Dean, of iew-York, has purchased this library and presented it to the trustees of the university of which the seminary

The true Gregorian chant is soon to be restored to use in the Catholic Church by the publication or official editions of piain chant music prepared under the supervision of the Sacred Congregation of littles. The work has been in hand nearly twelve years. Plus IX, restored in the Church the unity of liturgy, and un-der Leo XIII, will thus be reestablished the unity of plain chant at a not very remote day.

Most preachers have long admitted that Robertson's sermons were good models to study, and few have been unwilling to learn something from them Perhaps the highest tribute that has recently been paid them was by a minister in a small town in Pennsylvania He not only admired Robertson and read and re-read his sermons, but he preached them from his pulpit as though they were his own. How many he preached is not reported, but at last somebody found out the source of his new eloquence and made a public scardal of it.

The partial translation of the Bible into the anguages of the Zalus which Dr. Colenso made is not the only one that has been undertaken. American micongress have been at work on a translation for forty years, and at the time of their last report only one o ooks of the Prophets remained to be corrected When they are finished the work will be complete. The American missionaries were the first to translate the New Testament for the Zulus, and it has been in use for more than twenty-five years. "Not much good," writes one who is interested in the work, "has Colense done, for he franslates to soil his own private beliefs, which vary like the wind."

The General Synod of the Moravian Church, as anyounced in this column several month ago, will assemble at Herrnhut, Saxony, on Monday, May 26. This gathering has an interesting feature 1 being the only synodical body of the kind in Protestant Christendom, the entire Church throughout the world in its home provinces and its missions being represcuted in the General Synod. The Church of Rome i the only other body of Caristians in which such organ.

and actual union is upheld. The delegation from the American Province left Philadelphia on May 3, in the A LIFE WORTH LIVING. teamship Ohio, and was composed of Bishop Edmund steamship Ohio, and was composed of Disap Padmand
de Schweinitz, the Revs C. Nagel, C. B. Shultz, E. A.
Oerter, August Schultze, H. Rensswig, Edwin G. Klose
and C. C. Ladus, from the Northern District; and
Bishop Emil A. de Schweinitz and the Revs. E.
Rendthaler and R. P. Lembach, from the Southern Dis-

A careful estimate respecting the circulaon of the Bible during the past century places the total at the enormous number of nearly 150,000,000 copies. The British and Foreign Society is in advance of any other institution of the kind as regards the number of copies issued. It was founded in 1804, and has circulated upward of \$2,000,000 copies. The American Society, founded thirteen years later, has caused a circulation of 35,000,000. These two organizations are far in advance of all others. Next in respect of copies circulated are the German societies, which together have issued 8,500,000. Then comes the National So-ciety of Scotland with nearly 4,768,000, then the Hibernian with 4,189,000, the Swiss with nearly 2,000,-000, and the French with 1,600,000. The National So-ciety of Scotland has circulated its 4,768,000 copies once 1861, the year in which it was founded

A site has been granted on the Thames embankment for a memorial statue of William Tyndale, the reformer, martyr and first translator of the Bible into Euglish. In Gloucester, his native county, a monument was set up twelve years ago, but in London, where he preached and where he began his translation, there is none. It is well to recall here that Tyndale studied under Erasmus and devoted his whole life to the translation of the Bible-in those days a work attended by no little peril. He was at last compelled to leave England and to print his first edition of the New Testament in English at Worms (1526). French edi-tions of his book were issued for ten years afterward, or until his mertyrdom at Vilvorde, in Beigium, Octo-ber 6, 1536. The committee having the memorial in charge intend to devote to it \$15,000 or \$20,000, and to raise the money in all parts of Great Britain.

This little book narrates the history of the rise and progress of the bicycle, gives all needed information for managing it skilfully, has several illustrations, and, in short, is a com-· Père Hyacinthe has written a new letter dending his conduct in having married while a priest of the Reman Catholic Courch. He affirms that he believes, with the noly minded Roman bishop who advised him pact hand book of the bleyele. to marry, that "marriage is the first sacrament established by God among men, and upon which the priest hood itself was founded, and that any hindrance placed pereon is of Satan." In regard to his marriage being an impediment to his work in France, he says the idea is a mistage, for "without the least doubt the great maority of Catholics not only approve of a married clergy. but, as in my case, take it as the only real guarantee of a thorongen reform." He is convinced that the majority of priests are with him, "some openly, but the greate number, a'ms, think only in private what they dare no put yet into language." Aside from all personal considerations, Fère Hyacinthe is satisfied that the asset tion of Divine right in priests to marry is "the directes and severest blow struck at Papal oppression—alike the individual conscience and of the collective body."

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HARPER & BROTHERS'

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